### FOR SHAME, SHAME, SHAME

THE DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF TWO OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Children Compelled to Study All Day by Gastight - Boys Crowded so Close or Benches that they Cannot Use their Arms Freely-Recess in a Cellar-Outer Garments Put in a Pile Under the Piano. Readers of THE SUN will remember a se ries of articles published early in the summer of 1888 exposing gross abuses and violations of sanitary and hygienic regulations existing in the public schools of the lower wards in the

city. Those investigations were largely the result of the agitation of the subject of school hygiene by an organization of philanthropica omen known as the Health Protective Association, who, with the customary persistence of their sex, are not content with exposing to the unsuspecting public the nulsances and abominations they have discovered, but are determined to exterminate and do away with them altogether.

A regular standing committee for inspection

of public schools is appointed by the society. with Miss Julia Thomas as Chairman, and on Tuesday morning THE SUN reporter was permitted to accompany her and Mrs. Clark Bell of the committee on a tour of inspection of the schools in Chrystie street. These schools had aiready been visited and certain violations of the code reported to the Board of Health. The society had been notified that the requisite improvements had been made, and any man or corporation of men laboring disinterestedly, as the indies are, would have been satisfied, but the women were bound to see for themselves that everything was satisfactory. Grammar Behool No. 7 was first visited.

The first door that Miss Thomas opened admitted the visitors into a small room where the gas jets were all lighted, though the sun shone brightly outside. Sixty little girls sat crowded together on long benches with no desks, bend-ing over the slates in their laps with the light in their eyes and their hands making an unavoidable shadow as they copied the work they could scarcely see on the blackboard. gas burned out all the air that filtered in from a dark square court, whose sunken damp pave ment had a cesspool grating in the centre cov-

ered with decaying garbage.

In the court, too, and close against the windows, rose the unsanitary closets of the school, and it was entirely surrounded by tall tenement houses and their outbuildings, where the refuse of unnumbered weeks lay thick on every projecting porch or sill, and where the fire escapes were heaped with garbage and all manner of unclean things. "Isn't it very warm with the gas burning like

this?" asked Miss Thomas of the teacher. Yes'm, but it is nothing compared to what it is in the hot weather. You have come on a nice clear, cold morning, but I assure you when the weather is damp or very warm the heat and bad odors are almost unbearable.' "And you burn the gas all day long in sum-

mer as well ?" We are obliged to light it as soon as we come in the morning, no matter how hot it is."
Children," said Miss Thomas, "what do

"To learn our lessons."

And what do you learn your lessons for?" "To get marks."

'And when you get marks?"

'Then we get tickets and go home." Up stairs, in a long, narrow room, with low wooden screens separating four different classes from each other, 180 pupils were studying and reciting where every word in any class could be heard by all of the other pupils. Gas burned all through the room, which was ventilated by the air from the crowding tenement houses. A teacher sat at the head of each class on a high stool in a narrow passage where there was no room for a desk. The children in one room were going through the exercise, which is now required to be given to There was barely room for them to stand in

which they sat. The exercises consisted simply in a few apathetic motions for the hands and arms, which are exercised more than the rest of the body as they study. There was scarcely room for anything else, and no time to teach complicated exercises. The four teachers litted their high stools upon the benches, and with difficulty made room for the ladies to pass into another room, where eighty little boys sat crowded so closely that their shoulders pressed together and contracted their little narrow chests, and it was with extreme difficulty that they moved their arms enough to write on the slates they held in their laps. This was the pleasantest room in the school, it was said. These boys, too, on being asked what they came to school for, answered like the others to get marks, and, going a step further, added that marks brought promotion. Then the bell rang and they marched out to their recess. Their which they sat. The exercises consisted simply to senooi lor, answered like the others to get marks, and, going a step further, added that marks brought promotion. Then the bell rang and they marched out to their recess. Their playground was a ceilar, lighted with a dim, where screened lantern at either end. In one corner barrels of ashes and garbage added their savory edor to the damp, poisonous air, and on one side was a large sink, into which two faucets poured the water of which the children were driven up in squads to drink. The little boys, who had sat crowded shoulder to shoulder, now stood packed in a line against the wall as tightly as before, while a teacher walked up and down before them to prevent any daring deserter from breaking ranks. The boys of the several departments stood in separate lines, more or less crowded, and no attempt at play was made.

To the query as to why the children were restricted from playing, a teacher replied that if the boys of the different departments were allowed to mingle together it would take too much time to conduct them to their own rooms again, and, besides, there was so little room there that in the rush they would hure each other; so the boys stood shivering in the long lines until the bell rang again.

The scene repeats itself in the girls' department. The same abominable closet coors, garbage barrels and cans, and the standing in lines upon the damp stone floor, only here come beneficent fairy of a teacher had started a merry little song in which the children joined, and the melody rang out plaintively as the indes hurried on to inspect the old building where Grammar School No. 20 has been located since 1825.

In a damp little yard, which a stable boundard on a started a constitution of the started as the constitution of the consti

dies hurried on to inspect the old building where Grammar School No. 20 has been located since 1825.

In a damn little yard, which a stable bounded on one side and closets on the other, some pallid children were wandering about; but their playground proper is a cellar where coal is banked up on one side and garbage barrels on the other. This being toe small to afford even standing room to the children, a large room, so full of sewer gas that it had been abandoned for a study room, is used in which to obtain the only exercise they get in school hours. It being an established fact that children need more air in playing than in studying, one questions the wisdom in changing the room from a class room to a playground.

In one corner over a wooden sink, where tas leaves and orange peeling covered the waterwhancets, the tin cups having been destroyed or cruiost.

scaked wood, children were drinking from the whitancets, the tin cups having been destroyed or cruiost.

"In a large room already condemned by the School Board on account of sewer gas, and because its windows open upon a narrow, deep court, strewn with garbance and refuse from the rear of the neighboring tenement houses, sixty-six children were studying. The space under the piano in the principal's room was piled full of cloaks and wrans belonging to the children ewing to the lack of cloak rooms.

"And," the reporter was told, "they have to be piled there one above another, no matter how wet they are on rainy days. They steam and stoam all day, and then, wat as they are, they have to be put on the children at night. This is a German neighborhood, and the people dress their children neatly and nicely, so some of the cloaks that go in that wet heap to be ruined are very nice."

In a small class of girls nine were so near-signited on account of years of studying in the dark rooms they could not see the board without out going up to it to copy their work. They who were girls 10 and 11 years old, and all bending who were and writing on slates in their laps, with no lackdesks in front of them.

The another room an untidy round-shoulbed from the properties of the girl until sho slatguestioned her concerning the simule functions same the physical system, and then she could anspet the physical system, and then she could anspet they round the grade," ex-

Samel her physical system, and then she could anplayed nothing.

They are not taught that in this grade," exposition of the teacher.

"Yes, I do, but we have to teach what is laid produced that, no matter how much they may know that one of the leachers in the lowest grades have filed work laid out, just so many lines to read and so many words to spell, and they have no time to teach anything else."

Not a girl in the class could stand correctly, yet each knew to a nicety the timest curves and inlets of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Figure 1.

but Mrs. Bed managed to learn from a bright instructor that the reason the schools were so overcrowded was because the principal's salary desended on the number of pupils in her school, and as the heaviest work falls on the under teachers, principals crowd all the children into the classes that will come. Miss

Thomas is firmly convinced that the prepent system of marking and percentage is responsible for the disappointing results of modern education, and from the crowded school she proceeded to the handsome apartments of the Board of Education to lay before the clerk of that body the abuses she had personally discovered. She was unsparing but conrecus in her criticisms of that august body, to all of which the gentleman listened with polite approval and a promise to lay the matter before the Board.

The ladies then proceeded to inform the Su-

which the gentleman listened with polite approval and a promise to lay the matter before the Board.

The ladles then proceeded to inform the Superintendent of the Building Department concerning the needed repairs still unmade, and hurried home to swallow a heavy lunch and repair to a meeting of the directors of their society, when these and other questions of importance were discussed, and plans laid with akill and wisdom to carry out their designs. The practical workings of this society are refreshing to people accustomed to the circumlocution of idle talk and the fulfility of the plans of ordinary women. They systematically seabout abolishing a nuisance by finding out how they can legally prove that it is a nuisance, interviewing the people who suffer by and those who are responsible for it, find out to whom it should be reported, and never abandon their purpose until it is accomplished. They have no political axes to grind, and now that they have determined to ameliorate the condition of the schools they will accomplish it with the cobperation of the Board of Education if they can obtain it, and without if if they cannot, by the sid of public sentiment, which is strongly in their favor, and by the assistance of the newsmapers, of which The Sun has already given them, they assert, most valuable aid in exposing the ehocking condition of the schools.

AMERICAN CROOKS IN EUROPE.

A Case in Boston that Recalls the Robbery of the Bank of Hamburg in 1885. Boston, Jan. 9 .- The case of the Bank of Hamburg against Catherine J. Flynn et al., which came up before Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for a final hearing, recalls a successful crime committed sev eral years ago by noted American crooks in Hamburg. On June 22, 1885, the cashler of the Haupsette der Reichbank, or Bank of Hamburg, noticed four strangers, whom he took to be Englishmen, talking together in the portion of the bank reserved for the public, and glancing at a desk behind a wire screen where he had just placed a package containing 200,000 marks, or \$50,000 in our money. When he went into an antercom he noticed that one of the strangers had opened a newspaper, and, while reading, held it so it obscured his view of the place where he had placed the money. thought nothing of this until the discovery that night that the 200,000 marks were gone considerably quickened his perceptions. Investi-

night that the 200,000 marks were gone considerably quickened his perceptions. Investigation by the police established the fact that a few days previous four strangers had arrived in town, had gone to separate hotels, and had disappeared simultaneously, leaving their baggage behind, but with all names and marks carefully effaced, so that absolutely no clue to their identity or destination remained behind. One stopped at the Hotel de l'Europe under the name of Jackson, another registered at Streib's Hotel as Norton, the third put up at the Hotel St. Petersburg as Wilson, while the fourth was a guest at the Hotel Ulster, assuming the name of Roberts, The last was the best known of the quartet this side of the water, where he was classed by the police as one of the most expert bank sneaks among professionals in crime. His name was Billy Flynn. Born in Boston, of eminently respectable connections, he had in early life been forced into crime by the unfortunate result of an amour. Of handsome face and flue physique, and cocupied as steward of the Suffolk Cluba position not only of trust, but of unusual social advantage. He was counted a lirst-class man among crooks, and was unusually fortunate in escaping imprisonment in this country, although he is said to have serven several brief terms in Europe. In fact, he had been out of prison at Stockholm but a few months when the bank robbery at Hamburg was committed.

been out of prison at Stockholm but a few months when the bank robbery at Hamburg was committed.

The evidence afterward collected showed that he robbers fied to Paris, where they separated, after having made the most lavish expenditures for clothing and jewelry, and in visiting the various attractions of the French metropolis. Jackson, whose right name is Langford, but who has been serving a three year's sentence, which expires this month, at Nimes. France, is said to have accompanied Flynn to Paris, where they met Barton. The trio lived like princes while the money lasted, and Flynn did not forget his relatives in Boston, for on July 10, 1885, he visited the banking house of Brown. Shipley & Co. in London, and purchased two sight drafts on Brown Brothers & Co. of Boston; one for \$3,000, made payable to his sister Catharine J. Flynn, and another, for \$250, made payable to John M. Flynn.

Meanwhile the bank authorities had got wind of the whoreabouts of the crooks, and Barton and Flynn fied to France and cluded arrest until Aug. 19, 1888, when they were arrested for a minor robbery. They were finally extradited, and Barton died in prison at Hamburg while awaiting examination. Flynn was tried and convicted, and on Feb. 18, 1888, was sentenced to ofart years' imprisonment at hard labor. This proved too much for a constitution enfeebled by years of excesses, and he died a few weeks ago at the age of 53, a prematurely aged man. The bank discovered that Fynn had remitted a portion of the proceeds of his crime to America, and sought in the United States courts to restrain Brown Brothers & Co. from paying to Flynn's reintives the amounts named. A temporary injunction was granted, and the case has dragged along for over two years. No decision was rendered in the case yesterday.

# KILLED BY JAMES CARROLL.

Mrs. Harrington Dies of a Blow or of a Fall Resulting from It. Mrs. Amelia Harrington of 49 Oliver street. his city, who was found unconscious near the foot of the Hill in Hoboken on Tuesday morn-ing, suffering from the effect of a beating alleged to have been given her by James Carroll. son of a woman whom she was visiting in Hoboken, died of her injuries yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital. Carroll was committed to jail on a charge of murder, and his mother and Annie Stickler and Kate Stanton, who saw Carroll beat and kick Mrs. Harrington, were arrested and locked up as witnesses. Mrs. Carroll told a reporter that Mrs. Harrington, Kate roll told a reporter that Mrs. Harrington, Kate Stanton, and Annie Stickler were visiting her at her home near the foot of the Hill on Monday night. About midnight her son James came home and began to abuse her. She talked back at him, and finally he struck her. Mrs. Harrington sprang up and tried to pull him away. He turned on her and ordered her out of the house. She rolused to go and he pushed her. She went to strike at him, and he hit her between the cyes with his clenghed fist and knocked her down. Her head struck the edge of the mantelpiece as she hell and cut a deep gash. She became unconscious, and then Carroll dragged her out on the street and left her there. The police found her half an hour later, Mrs. Carroll did not dare leave the liouse to do anything for Mrs. Harrington, she said, because she was afraid of her son.

Annie Stickler and Kate Stanton told sub-

Harrington, she said, because she was afraid of her son.

Annie Stickler and Kate Stanton told substantially the same story as Mrs. Carroll. Carroll says Mrs. Harrington attacked him with a club, and he knocked her down to save himself from being killed. He didn't strike her but once, he said, and then he didn't knock her down. Dr. Sinoen, the City Physician, who attended Mrs. Harrington, says that death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain. The homorrhage might have been caused, he says, by the blow, or might have been the result of the fall. An autopsy will determine that,

#### Col. Tibbits Wants to Step into Gov. Waller's Shoes.

New Haven, Jan. 9 .- Col. John A. Tibbits of New London, ex-Collector of Customs there, and ex-Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, has been announced as a candidate to succeed Consul-General Walter in London under President Harrison's Administration. Tibbits is said to stand a fair show of getting there, too. Walter and Tibbits are lawyers, partners in business, and great friends personally. Politically, it would, perhaps, be hard to find harder lighters one against the other. The Little Giant of Connecticut, as is well known, worked his way up from a New York newsboy to be Governor of this State by his eloquence and ability. Tibbits, who is long headed, has always been a close second on his track, and, whenever Waller was elected to any office in fifth town or city Government. Tibbits would usually be found ranking alongside of him seen afterward. Waller scooped the Mayoralty prize, and afterward turned his attention to the Legislature, where Tibbits seen bobbed up. Waller became Header onder Democratic rule, and afterward Tibbits was Speaker under Republican rule. Waller became Governor, and Tibbits has been eyeing the Gubernatorial chair ever since.

Tibbits was of great assistance to his party during the recent campaign, and his friends think that he ought to be rewarded with an office as fat as the London Consul-Generalship. yers, partners in business, and great friends

## Report of the Commissioner of Public

The Commissioner of Public Works has transmitted to the Wayor Lie reper, for 1888. The total expenditure was faither. On two streets true and Appendix for the of parents were latt. The folio-fronk fiver 17. Street galons. To supply the denoisable in the flow of the Croton fiver 1. To think galons were drawn from storage reservoirs and lakes. Now sewers were built to the crient of 22.45 feet. The de-partment attended to 122 complaints of obstructions to streets and sidewalks. The total revenue argounted to 5.000.000. bree quarter unles of parement were latt quedict fur, lebed 15, stars as garage a

THE TALK OF THE TOWN INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY A

WHISPERED IN THE AVENUES. The Noble 400 Increased to 611-Mrs. Astor's 1,000 Guests-Booming Amelic Rives-An Outbreak of Lotteries-Bob Ingersoll-Women Wanted on the Stage,

"The recent list of the 400," remarked a man of unquestioned position in New York Society last night at Delmonico's, "which was published in Once A Week is supposed to have been revised by Mr. Ward McAllister. Whether this is so or not, it is certainly a fact that every name on the list is that of a personal friend of Mr. McAllister, and yet, even with this revision and the extraordinary care that was taken with the list, the number reached 611 names. The absurdity of announcing that there were only 400 people in the best grade of New York society was never so well illustrated as by this list. It was the names that were not there, rather than those that were, that point the moral of the tale. Among the people whose names did not appear were the Beekmans, the Kings, the Giberts, the Lorillards, the Stevenses, the De-Kays, the Ruggleses, the Stuyvesants, the Suy dams, the Van Rensselaers, and a lot more that I could name. Anybody who for an instant supposes that such people as the Stuyvesants, the Van Rensselsers, and Beekmars are not in the very best grade of New York society evidently has a very superficial knowledge of the existing condition of things. When Mrs. Astor gives a reception she sends out invitations to considerably more than a thousand guests and they are all people of absolutely the highest social position. To say that only 400 out of more than a thousand of these guests are up to the standard is to talk nonsense; and, by the way, how about at least a hundred thousand way, how about at least a hundred thousand people who live all up and down the side streets along Flith avenue, and who are necessarily out of the McAllister four hundred? These people are well bora, well clad, and well bred. They are liberal entertainers, polished in manner, and admirably housed. When I say that there are a hundred thousand of them I speak well within the limit. It is a rather difficult thing, too, to get a hundred thousand people within the conlines of the four hundred.

Amélie Rives is being starred in a fashion that ought to cause the keenest pangs of jeal-ousy to enter the souls of Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Langtry. The publisher of the paper which has recently been exploiting Miss Rives's literary wares has had a number of water-color; portraits made of the Southern celebrity, and these are to be placed at various points of interest about town and along Broadway. The portraits are admirably executed and framed in good thste. They present the face of a remarkably beautiful woman. The complexion is soft and rose tinted, the lips the brightest red imaginable, the hair golden in tint, and the eyes light bine. A little black patch on the tip of the chin adds coquetry to the novelist's face. The personal friends of Miss Rives, by the way, are stanch in believing her to be the most beautiful woman in America. This is the sober second thought more or less. The gush about her appearance which immediately followed the appearance of "The Quick or the Dead?" having settled down into a sober estimate which places her at the very head of the beautiful women of the United States, in their opinion.

It will soon be time for an outbreak over lot-Amélie Rives is being starred in a fashion

lines her at the very head of the ceautiful women of the United States, in their opinion.

It will soon be time for an outbreak over lottery schemes. The number of people who were bitten in the Electric Sugar Refining Company amounts to nothing compared with the vast army who are at present gambling in lottery tickets. There is no question about the imposing size of the army who were taken in by the sugar swindle, but they are a corporal's guard to the others.

Four men sitting at a table in the Gilsey House yesterday gave an aptillustration of the general prevalence of gambling in lotteries just now. One of them pulled out a pocketpook and announced that he had drawn two prizes of \$5 each. The tickets had cost him 50 cents appiece, and yet they were almost as expensively gotten up as a ten-dollar bank note. The other three men produced crisp and clean-looking tickets from their wallets, and a general discussion on the lottery question ensued. It would seem that there are now hundreds of agents who sell the tickets to people with whom they have a slight personal acquaintance. Most of them hang about the hotel corridors, or leave their addresses in the hands of barkeepers of the prominent cafes.

There was a jam at Thirty-fourth street and

There was a jam at Thirty-fourth street and There was a jam at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue shortly after 3 o'clock when a beautiful little mail phaeton with a perfectly matched team of sorrel cobs came down the avenue at a fast clip. A trim and pratty woman held the reins, and a statuesque little groom sat in the rumble behind. Beside the driver was a powerfully built man, whose face is shaded by a brown moustache. He wore an overceat heavily trimmed with sealskin, and lolled easily in his seat. The horses dashed along rapidly. As they came to the jam, the reins were tightened a little, and, without stackoning their pace in the least, they were guided through the maze of vehicles and brought out at a brisk trot in safety and with a comparatively clear avenue behind them. It was a skilful and spirited exhibition of driving. The reins were held by Mrs. Archibald C. Gunter, and the man beside her was the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York."

All the stern and iron-hearted parents do not fail in bringing their wilful children to a posi-All the stern and iron-nearted parents do not fall in bringing their willing children to a position of obedience. Mr. William H. L. Barnes, the distinguished san Francisco lawyer, whose early escapades have earned him the name of "Lothario" Barnes, is the son of a stern father whose brow was crowned by success. But he has paid dear for it. It is a question whether a casual review of his family affairs will not lead to the opinion that a failure would have been more humane and profitable. The lawyer is a millionaire. When his son went to Harvard he achieved popularity among the other students by reason of a july disposition, many manly qualities, and a liberal dispensation of funds. Billy Barnes was a name that echoed wherever Harvard students assembled. Young Barnes foil in love with a pretty actress in Boston named Hattie Delaro. The pair were married. Then the wrath of the elder Barnes broke forth, and San Francisco talked for months about the affairs of the family. The young couple went out to the Pacific coast, but the lamily would not recognize their daughter-in-law, and she was put through a good deal of the same sort of persecution that has distinguished young Mrs. Blaine's family life. The opposition of the family continued with such force that finally the young couple were separated. The boy went into repine, became gloomy, and finally ill, and is now a helpless invalid. His specific aliment is aneurism of the heart. He could not support his wife, since his father would not give him any money for that purpose, and he is unablot to work. Hence Mir. Barnes has gone back to the stage. She entered the chorus of one of the city theatres at a small salary, so the triumph of Millionnire Barnes of San Francisco is complete.

entered the chorus of one of the city theatres at a small salary, so the triumph of Millionaire Barnes of San Francisco is complete.

A remarkable compliment was paid to Col. Robert G. Ingersoil the other day by Manager Abbey. The Colonel had been dining at Mrs. Abbey's on Forty-second street the night before, and, as is his custom, he had run off on the subject of Shakespeare and its newest exponent. Juliu Marlowe. The Colonel recited poem after poem, and gave numerous illustrations of his theories of when and where Shakespeare had written his plays. After dinner he declaimed some more.

"It was the most excellent treatment of Shakespeare that I have ever heard. Given in the form of a lecture it would attract the attention of the entire world. I believe that there is not a man alive to-day, not even excepting the great political lights of England, who can compare for a moment as a lecturer with Col. Ingersoil. I bar nobody. After he had gone I reparked casually that I would be willing to engage the Colonel on a basis of \$50,000 a year, but when I had thought the thing over more carefully and flagured a bit with a pencil I came to the conclusion that I would be willing to double the offer. In other words, I would give him \$100,000 a year and make a contract for a number of years, with a single stipulation that he would devote his entire time to his lectures. A hundred thousand dollars a year is a big income, but there would be a fortune in handling Col. Ingersoil even on that basis."

Edwin Booth's complaint some years ago that be had no bome vill not stand now in view of the resent creation of the Players Club. Mr. Booth keers an entire floor for himself in the world. Compared to it Mr. Friving's little London house is dowdy. While there seems to be some question as to whether the house which Mr. Booth has presented to the Players Club. Mr. Booth has presented to the Players Club. There has always been a desire on the mart of the language in a language of the Clubs in London. Now such a club is naturely in exi

to materialize. All this talk about a woman not being able to get on the stage is rot. There are twenty managers in New York who are easier for the services of any clever woman. Let the girl once show ability to act and there will be no lack of offers. The very condition of things at present, with Maggie Mitchell Lotta, and Minnie Palmer out of the way shows that there are no promising young women. A certain class of theatregoers always patronize entertainments of the Lotta type. The demand is here, but the supply is not in sight.

is here, but the supply is not in sight."

Sibyl Sanderson, whose name is beginning to come over the cables from Paris, is an essentially Western girl, with a manner which has been softened down by a long residence in Paris. Her vicissitudes in San Francisco were many. She was engaged to be married to a variety of men at various times, had various escapades which caused her to be written about, and even after she went to Paris her extraordinary personality caused her to share equal honors among the gossips with that other American girl Blanche Roosevelt. Miss Sanderson has had scarlet fever, a sprained ankle, a runaway accident in the Bois, and several other interesting experiences of late, but she does not seem to have lost heart, for she will appear in a new opera which has been especially written for her within a few weeks.

A gentleman who found himself possessed of A gentleman who found himself possessed of a considerable number of unused trip tickets and halves of excursion tickets on railroads, asked a railroad passenger agent yesterday what good they were. "You can demand a return of the value of them, and be sure of getting it from any railroad that issued them, was the renly. "A ticket is merely a railroad's agreement to carry a person from one place to another. Send them to the general passenger agent of the roads that issued them, with a list of the tickets and their numbers, and keep a copy of the list yourself. You will be paid for all except such as represent special excursions made at rates less than the usual price for a single lare. The law compels the companies to redeem their tickets."

"How many men are there," a little lady asked at a reception last night, "who would have the courage to do what women left alone at home all over the courty are doing every night of the year? They hear strange noises in the houses, and without hesitation take a match or candle or lamp and go in search of burglars. I heard of one the other day, living in a detached house up the Hudson, who heard sounds as of soom one breaking in and who went out of doors and walked all around her house in a cloak thrown over her night dress. Fostprihts in the snow showed that burglars had been at work and had field. Another lady of my acquaintance heard a scratching sound at 2 in the morning and went down stairs to lind that a man had peeled all the putty from around a parlor window pane. Women dothese things without a thought, and usually go wholly unarmed."

The news that Judge Bookstaver decides apartment houses to be private dwellings will strike terror to the hearts of hundreds, if not thousands, of householders in this city who have combined ir agreeing to maintain the selectness of their neighborhoods by keeping out flat houses. No matter how nice or costly it may be, the flat is believed to be harmful by those who own separate dwellings. At least one clever fellow in town has been driving an immensely profitable business by these means. He buys a plot of ground wherever he can find one vacant near a row of fine new uptown dwellings. Then he files plans for an apartment house. That is all he does. The householders do the rest. They grow wildly excited. They send a committee to see the man and ask if he reality means to do as he has planned. He replies that he sees money in a flat house for working people in that precise neighborhood. Then the householders buy back the vacant lot at twice what the man paid for it, assess one another for the money, and form an association, including the owners of all the unimproved land near by for the exclusion of flat houses from that region. The news that Judge Bookstaver decides

ment all through the recent efforts to oust Jas-

Schmitt, who had sided with the reform element all through the recent efforts to oust Jasper, but who at the final moment decided to vote for President Simmons.

Commissioner Webb, a leader of the anti-Jasper party, nominated William A. Cole as a man who was in full symeathy with the effort to introduce modern educational methods in the schools. Commissioner Guggenhelmer renominated President Simmons.

The result of the vote was 11 ballots for Simmons and 9 for Cole. Commissioner Adolph L. Sanger cast a blank ballot. The nine anti-Jasper votes were cast by Commissioners Sonague, Webb, Kuhne, O'Brien, Peaslee, and Cole, and the three women Commissioners. Agnew, Bodge, and Powell. Ferdinand Traud, Mayor Grant's new appointee, voted for Simmons. Commissioner Cole shook hands with President Simmons directly after the result was announced. Each had voted for himself, owing to the closeness of the struggic.

Arthur McMullen was unanimously reflected Clerk of the Board. John Davenport, who is 34 years old, got 19 votes, and was reclected Auditor.

Directly after the elections Commissioner Webb secured the continuance of the Committee on School Methods and Administration. It is going to keep up its light for school reform. Mrs. Sarah H. Powell of 124 West Fifty-eighth street, the new woman School Commissioner appointed by Mayor Hewitt, sat in the Board yesterday for the first time. The fact that her first vote was cast for William A. Cole for the Presidency of the Board indicates that she has allied herself with Miss Grace Bodge and Mrs. Mary Agnew in the work of securing reform in school methods.

## Robust and Hearty at 96.

Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 9.—Among the aged people of which Connecticut has boasted. John Kelley of Derby is probably as robust as any of them. Mr. Kelley was born in Ireland in January, 1792, and has succeeded in seeing a good deal of life in the intervening years. For ten deal of life in the intervening years. For ten years he was a whaler. He served as a soldier during the Crimoan war, and in the liate war of the rebellion he carried a musket and performed his other duties as well as many a younger man. In one battle the eal of one leg was carried away by a shell. He has raised a family of eight sons and seven daughters, all but two of whom are still living. No dentist ever tortured him, and his teeth are as sound as a dollar. Nor has he yet been forced to assist his sight with glasses. From present appearances Mr. Kelley will round out the full century and live to see an Irish Parliament on Dublin Green.

Brother and Lover Exchange Blows, Henry Myers is one of the wealthiest colored residents of Brookiyn. He is a caterer, and lives in good style at 258 President street. He does not want to have John M. Ratcliffe for his son-in-law, although Ratcliffe is a bright roung man and owns a gentleman is a bright young man and owns a gentleman is furnishing store in Boston. Miss Myers met Mr. Latelillo without the knowledge of her father by abmintment, on Monday night, and wecommand him to a Brooklyn theatre. Mr. Myers and his son interested Mr. Hatelilfo while he was escorting Miss Myers from the theatre to his home. Mr. Ratelilfo and young Mr. Myers exchanged several blows and both were arrosted. They were fined it could be instituted. They were fined \$1 each by Justice Massey.

# White Caps in Bondout.

RONDOUT, Jan. 9,-Judson C. Flero, City Hall panitor, received a communication by mail this afternoon which filled him with fear. On the paper was printed a coffin with skull and crossbones, beneath which was written words informing him that a branch of White Caps had been organized in this city to ment out punishment to such persons who were deserving of it and whom the law was slow to renel. It warned him emains a presenting of the mode street area, at a made a reality of

Zabulon, Ga., Jan. 9.—John Wright, 75 years old has been blind for three years. On Friday his sight soddenly came back to him. It is alleged that the resteration was in answer to prayer.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

INFORMATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE RAILWAY WORLD. A New Winter Express Train to Atlantic City-An Electric Brake-How Cut Tick-ets Over the Missouri Pacific Got Out,

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will put on a fast through express between New York and Atlantic City, via Red Bank and Lakewood. to-day. It will make the trip in three hours and forty-five minutes. The train will be made up of new coaches and parlor cars and leave New York at 25 P. M. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Atlantic City at 6 % P. M. The start-

ing time on the return will be 9:10 A. M.
A party of officials and their friends took a preliminary run over the route yesterday, the nours being changed so as to admit of returning in the afternoon. They were entertained by the hotel keepers of Atlantic City.

There will be a trial of a new electric and automatic car brake to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Metuchen Easton. It is a patent belonging to Widdifield The story is going the rounds that the tickets

of the Missouri Pacific road which recently

sold for \$15, a cut of \$3.25 from Kansas City to Pueblo, got out through the medium of ticket brokers. But it is said that the Missouri Pacific had a hand in the matter and desired a cut for business reasons. The road found the brokers handy. Others say that the whole thing was a trick of the Rock Island people to advertise their western extension, and that

cut for business reasons. The road found the brokers handy. Others say that the whole thing was a trick of the Rock Island people to advertise their western extension, and that they were in collusion with the brokers to spring the trap on the Missouri Pacific.

Engineer George W. Hough of the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western road is an experienced man at the throttle, having been at it thirty-five years and been connected with a number of roads. Mr. Hough is a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

W. R. Bishon, a driver on the Lackawanna road, who has much of a military air about him, although he was never a lighter, is one of the bost-known characters on the Montelair line, where he has taken out a train for twenty years successively. He has used the same engine for fifteen years. He is secretary of the Mortis and Essex branch of the Brotherhood.

There are rumors in Cleveland that P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the Chief's present term. Chief Arthur opposed the "Q" strike from its inception, and friends of Arthur here declare that for fully a year before the Burlington strike he anticipated it, and that the work growing out of it has broken down his health, A Chicago despatch says the report from Cleveland that Chief Engineer Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers intends to resign the office he has held for nearly twelve years appears to be well founded. The first dispute between Mr. Arthur and the Brotherhood occurred at the Chiego Convention in 1887, when he strongly recommended the continuance of the graded system of payment for engineers. The Convention, under the lead of the Western engineers, who were largely new men, defeated this measure, and adopted the rule which demanded the same rate of pay for an engineer who had served one year as for one who was a machinist.

town dwellings. Then he miss plans for an apariment house. That is all he does. The spend a committee to see the man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and ask if he really means to do as he man and the spend of the product of the most can be seen of the man and the seen as through his personal efforts that the work was so promptly and satisfactorily placed upon the stage duly before the musiclams were just their desks, and lingured behind the scenes that the lights were out. For a week before the music are were at the stage duly before the music and was given the light work out. For a week before the music are was given at the lights were out. For a week before the music are was given at the light work of the production of the spending before the music and was given at the light work of the second that it should be chrowise, and so it was when he quitted his favorite place in the wing at 114 Friely he was quite worn out, but he was complished.

PRESIDENT SIMMONS RE-ELECTED.

The Opponents or Superintendent Jasper have been waging for a fortnight past to gain the Presidency of the Board of Education resulted that it should be chrowise, and so it was whom are opposed to the "old-fashioned" rule of School Sucritarian and a support to the contract which has been ending before the music and the sense of the missioners who are opposed to the contract which has been ending before the music and the sense of the support of the sense of the support of the sense of

many of the Investment Company's claims;
First-Thair the WIA bonds of a par value of \$674,000,
and is interest coupons be delivered to them.
Second-That overdue interest on bonds and coupons,
to the amount of \$84,000, be awarded them, and as the
obits and borthwestern has broken the conditions of the
mortgage deed given to secure the loan, that all the
mortgage deed given to secure the loan, that all the
mortgage deed given to secure the claims, an
less they are otherwise paid; that the Court order the
road to pay the interest due within a certain time, or to
order Receiver Hunt to sell the road and apply the proceeds to the payment of interest and all claims.
Third—That an order be issued to the Merchants' Trust
Company, one of the defendants to deliver to the Investment Company 41 bonds of a par value of \$41,000.
The read is already in the lands of a receiver.

creds to the payment of interest and all claims.

Third—That an order be issued to the Merchants Trust Company, one of the defendants to deliver to the Investment Company 31 bonds of a par value of \$41,000.

The road is already in the hands of a receiver. It connects Cincinnati and Portsmouth, and is 108 miles long.

Negotiations are pending between Jay Gould and the five railroad companies which loase the St. Louis bridge and the Union Depot for a consolidation of all interests and a purchase of all terminals. The plan comprises the construction of a new Union depot in St. Louis, to cost\$750,000, and the entrance of all railroads over the St. Louis Bridge upon payment of prograta share of the fixed charges. The stock a of the tunnel company is being redeemed at the Third National Bank of St. Louis. The scheme is considered as an indirect blow at the new Merchants Bridge and Tunnel Company.

John Schastian General Passenger Agent of the Chiengo. Kansas and Nebraska Bailway, has ordered all his subordinates along the line to restore rates before the expiration of tendays. He claims that the Inter-State Commerce law was not violated.

The new drawbridge of the Newark and New York Bailroad over the Hackensack Railway, has ordered all his subordinates along the line to restore rates before the expiration of tendays. He claims that the Inter-State Commerce law was not violated.

The new drawbridge of the Newark and New York Bailroad over the Hackensack River in Jersey City is completed. It is so arranged that it can be worked by hand or steam. By using steam, at least five minutes can be saved in opening and closing it. Work will be begun on a new drawbridge over the Passiale near Newark at once. The commany is now building new wrought-from bridges all along the line of the road from Newark to Jersey City.

There is a railroad war innending between the Erie road and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. On Jan. 1 the Canal Company has roadined and Forest City.

The less representation trains of the two former roads

of the road in Englate and to the lake ports of the Northwest. The commany has also bought fourteen acres at Charlotte, Lake Ontario, with decks ciutes &c., complete for handling coal, Larly next summer a new road will be built from Lincoln Park, Rochester, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, leading directly to these docks and connecting with the Rome, Matertown and Ogdensburgh road east and west. watertown and Ogdensburgh road east and west.
Surveyors are laying out an extension of the New York. Outario and Western road from Hancock. Felaware county, to the coal fields at Carlendala and Forest City. Pa. The Wharton Valley road will be opened for business on crabinat san. 15.

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Thomas Kilkenny of Syracuse has been appointed Northwestern passenger agent of the rey

Queen City and Croscent line, with beadquar-

Queen City and Crescent line, with Resolutions ters in Syracuse.

The survey for the extension of the Lebanon and Mount Hope Railroad to Lancaster is being nushed to an end by the Freeman heirs of the Coleman estate. When the road is built the Freemans will have a short line from Lancaster to Lebanon, and connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Now the traffic of the Lebanon and Mount Hope road is carried over the Rending road from Mount Hope to Lancaster.

It is stated that Reading intends to get ever tith the projectors of the special to get ever It is stated that Reading intends to get even with the projectors of the new road by making overtures to Robert H. Coleman, the millionaire who owns the Conewago and Lebanon Railroad. Two years ago Coleman made a survey for a road from Mount Gretna, a point on his railroad, to Mount Hope. The effort to induce him to build this road will now be made. This would give Coleman a more direct line from Lebanon to Lancaster, and more formidable competition with his old rivals, the Freemans.

midable competition with his old rivals, the Froemans.

It is now said that the West Point tunnel on the West Shore Railroad will be reopened for travel on Sonday hext, and that train 53, leaving Weehawken at 6 a P. M. on that day, will be the first passenger train to go through since the cave-in of that portion of the roof of the tunnel. The process of repair has necessarily been slow, but thorough work has been done.

#### Progress of the Oregon Pacific.

Progress of the Oregon Facilie.

Pron the Pertiand Oregonian.

The year 1888 marked considerable progress eastward of this railroad. The original purpose of the company was to start from Yantina Bay, a seasort on the coast of Oregon about 120 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia River, and by its first or coast division to open a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Williamette valley by its second or valley division to cross the Williamette valley and enter the foothilis of the Cascade mountains in its eastward course, then by its third or Cascade division to cross the Cascade range; there is eastward course, then by its third or Cascades, and crossing the mountain region of the Cascades, and crossing the north side of that great valley until it reaches the headwaters of the Malheur River. The fifth division takes the Oregon Pacific Bailroad to the Snake River, and to a crossing of the Oregon Short Line; there the sixth, or Boise, division lands the traveller at its terminus, at Boise City, Iladio.

A glance at the map of Oregon will demonstrate the enormous extent of territory to be served by this road; a territory abounding in natural resources, but only partly developed by settlement and cuttivation.

No enterprise on the Pacific coast has passed through greater vicissitudes and fought its way onward through more bitter opposition than the Oregon Pacific, under the presidency of Col. T. Igenton Hogg. Again and again has failure, entire and permanent, been predicted for it, but again and again has the manager of this railroad demonstrated that nothing succeeds except success.

The year 1888 has witnessed the completion of the Valley division at a point on the North Santiam River fifty miles from Corvallis, the eastern end of the Coast division, and track-laying still further up the North Santiam River has progressed and is still followed. A distance of twenty-two miles further into the mountains will be ready to receive the rails as fast as the track-laying force can push its work along.

The for From the Portland Oregonian.
The year 1888 marked considerable prog-

timber region yet remaining in the United States.

The mineral resources in the Cascade Mountains, in what is known as the Santiam mining district, have just been reached by the road this season. Little more than prospecting has been done, but enough discoveries have been made to predict the speedy opening of a mining district presenting great attractions.

The company has also been running with marked success, in connection with the rallroad, a line of four steamboats on the Willamette River.

To induce the Government of the United States to appropriate about \$100,000 in improv-

States to appropriate about \$300,000 in improv-ing the entrance to an obscure harbor on the Oregon coast, all but unknown when the first Oregon coast, all but unknown when the first appropriation was cotained to secure Eastern capital to build a railroad through a so-called mountain region for a distance of seventy miles, beginning from that port, with no promise of traffic until the whole distance of seventy miles was combleted, to perform these feats in the face of most powerful opposition, to keep the confidence of the original subscribers, and the confidence of the original subscribers, and to enlist an ever-enlarging circle of investors in the enterprise, until to-day the second great division is complete, and the iron road pushing its untiring way deep into the recesses of the great mountain chain which bisects Oregon—these things being done, he would apparently be a bold man who should now assort that the Oregon Pacific would not, in due time, run its cars into Bolse City.

## A COLORED STATE FAIR.

An Invitation Extended to Wenithy and In-

A convention of colored property owners of New Jersey was held at 124 Market street, Newark, yesterday, to deliberate on subjects affecting the race, and with the special object of discussing the feasibility of holding a State fair for colored people. Sixty delegates answered to the roll call. Col. William Murrell of Jersey City, temporary Chairman, was elected President of the association, which it was resolved to call the New Jersey Industrial State
Fair Association. The other officers selected
were P. L. Parker of Monmouth. First Vices Vice-President; the Rev. W. R. Davis of Montclair, Secretary; J. N. Vandervall of Essex, Second Secretary; J. W. Shockley of Mon-mouth, Third Secretary; J. Gunnell of Hud-

Second Secretary; J. W. Snockiey of Monmouth, Third Secretary; J. Gunnell of Hudson, First Sergeant-at-Arms; J. Silvester of
Monmouth, Second Sergeant-at-Arms.
Mr. John O. Fake, a wealthy and respected
property owner in Newark, was selected for
Treasurer, and offered to give good bonds as
security for the fulfilment of his duties.
The liev, Mr. Motley of Jersey City addressed
the convention and cautioned the members
against hasty action. He said that the fairs
now held in New Jersey placed no restrictions
on race, and if the movement was to draw a
line of distinction between races he was not in
sympathy with it. Afterward Joseph Wells of
Newark, speaking in the same strain, said:
"We have been trying to work up a principle
of recognition of equality among the people
without drawing any lines, it is not for us to
draw a line of distinction."
Among the matters discussed were Italian
labor, the injustice shown to colored people by
the Insurance companies, the Biair education
bill, which all were in favor of, and a bureau to
invite wealthy and intelligent people of the
South to settle in New Jersey.
It was decided to hold the fair on the second
Tuesday in August in Asbury Park, if accommodations can be secured there.

# Stage.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9 .- The Women's Christian, Temperance Union has lost a famous male coadjutor in the war against the saloons in the person of Mr. A. G. Mabee, who has left the the person of Mr. A. G. Mabee, who has loft the lecture platform for the theatrical stage. Mr. Mabee has organized a travelling troupe, of which he is manager and actor of chief parts, and has started out on a barnstorming four through the principal towns of New York, New Jersoy, and Pennsylvania, the scenes of his former triumphs as a lecturer. He opened in his new rôle a night or two ago at Deckertown, and was enthusiastically received.

Growth of the Military Service Institution Nearly 100 United States Army and National Guard officers, in civil dress assembled in the museum on Governor's Island yesterday afternoon for the enth annual meeting of the Military Service Institution. annual meeting of the Military Service Institution. Vice-President Gen. J.B. Fry presided in the absence of the President, Major-Gen. Sobolisid. Gen. Schooleid was resisted it resident, and the six members of the Council whose terms had expired were are resected.

Gen. Schooleid a report showed that the library, which in 1870 contained only 560 volumes, now contained thou while the unseum had grown to be the largest collection of military relics and trophles in the country. Gen. Scholeid, in the report, suggressed that the time had arrived when the institution might properly ask for government sid.

The gold menal and certificate of life membership, which are animally awarded to the author of the best cases on a given subject, fell to Lient. A. C. Sharpe of the Twenty second Infantry, stationed at Fort Abraham Limolh, Haknis. The subject was: "Organization and Training for a National Reserves for Military Purposes." The Judges were dow dorden of Georgia, Gen. Hartrant of Fennsylvana, and Gen. Shoune of New York.

## Do Policemen Help Lawyers !

Matilda O'Neill of 200 West Sixtleth street appeared before Commissioner McClaveyescrday, and charged Policeman Win. Ketcholo of the Yorkville Court with interference. She was a complainant in a case in court, and engaged ex-l'olice Justice titter a case in court, and engaged ex-l'olice Justice Officerburg as her lawyer. Retchole, she save, persuaded her to set another lawer bushead of Officerburg, telling and could do her no good. Setcholes lawyer chartes and could do her no good. Setcholes lawyer chartes and the said in his defence that he did not recommend any lawyer to Mrs. O'Nelli.

Policeman Patrick J. Harrigan of the Prince street station is of feet 3 inches tall. He was before the Commissioner resterday on charges of drunkenness, sleeping on post, threatening a fremon with a pistol, and general untidiness. The excusse were feetile.

and wiressed Master Tommy Russel's impersonation of Little Lord Fauntieroy." Both the cable and elevated roads put on special cars for the orphana and allowed them to ride free to and from the theatre. Judging from their sears interest. "Little Lord Fauntiery" was many hours log short for them.

# SIGNED UNDER PROTEST.

THE EXCISE LAW REVISERS FINALLY COMPLETE THEIR WORK

Attorney-General O'Brien Protests That the Licenses Are too High, and Prohibi-tionist Kruse Insists They Are too Low, At their final meeting yesterday, the Exise law revisers put the finishing touches to the statute which they have been engaged for seven months in framing. Among other things they tinkered over section 16, known as the re-striction section, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the act shall take effect, and also after each census, to transmit to the various Boards of Excise a statement, in writing, showing the population of the city or town of such Boards, so that they shall limit the saloons to one for every 500 of the population. This is not to affect existing saloons. In towns having less than 500 population, the Excise Commissioners may grant, at their discretion, at least one saloon license. This section formed one of Commissioner Kruse's objections to the pro-

posed statute. After three hours of correction and revision the Commissioners prepared to end their labor by signing the report to the Legislature introducing their statute. Dr. Crosby grew quite sportive as his task neared its end. He read the report and was the first to sign it. Mr. Thomann signed next. President Rollins and Commissioners Smart and Stern also affixed their signatures alone to the report, but Attorney-General O'Brien annexed a long explanation, which he proceeded to read, to his signature. His manifesto set forth that, although he signed it, he objected to the bill because it made the license fees too high, having in some cases raised them 1,000 per cent.

Prohibitionist Kruse read almost as longia disclaimer of the statute as an annex to his signature. In it he said that he objected to the license fees fixed upon because they were too low; to the clause permitting the sale of stimulants in hotels and restaurants on Sunstimulants in hotels and restaurants on Sunday; to the recommendation that liability under the Civil Damages act depend on previous notice not to sell being given in writing, and to section 16 because it does nothing toward limiting the number of salcons, but simply provides that their number shall not be increased. Commissioner Thomann got excited over Mr. Kruse's assertions as to the effects of section 16. Springing to his feet and looking wrathfully at Commissioner Kruse as he appealed to the other Commissioners, he said: "Can you permit Mr. Kruse to make statements you know to be unqualifiedly untrue? He says that the restriction clause (section 16) does not restrict, when it has been shown that it does reduce the number of salcons. Now, I want to put in after my signature the figures which show his statement to be untrue. We should all protest against and disprove his assertions."

But section 16 does not decrease the number of salcons, "persisted Commissioner Kruse."

It's an indirect but very effective measure of reduction. To state it's not so, stuitifies us, said Mr. Thomann.

President Rollins suggested that Commissioner Kruse should say that in his opinion the restriction clause did not restrict, and not state the assertion as a fact. He had no right, Mr. Rollins said, to state as facts what the rest believed to be only his conclusions.

On Mr. Kruse consenting, President Rollins altered his statement so that it read in accordance with this suggestion.

Somewhat mollified by the correction. Commissioner Thomann said:

Now, Kruse, if you will sign the bill without day; to the recommendation that liability

dance with this suggestion.

Somewhat molified by the correction, Commissioner Thoman said:

"Now, Kruse, if you will sign the bill without attaching any statement at all, I will piedge myself not to drink anything for a year."

His proposition, however, failed to influence Commissioner Kruse.

After resolutions complimentary to President Rollins and Secretary Colby had been passed, on motion of Dr. Crosby the Commission adjourned sine die at exactly I.P. M.

The report introducing the bill sets forth that the Commissioners, or at any rate the majority of them, were guided by two fundamental principles—first, that reasonably restrictive license fees should be fixed; and second, that a broad distinction should be recognized between distilled and formented liquors.

Accordingly, the bill makes the keepers of

second that a week second that a fermented liquors.

Accordingly, the bill makes the keepers of saloons where wine and heer only are sold pay, in cities, from \$60 to \$150 for a license, while the keepers of places where liquor is also sold have to pay from \$300 to \$500.

The section which will most interest the general public is section 19, which ordsins that saloons shall close at midnight in place of 1 A. M., as at present. The screen clause, which provides that the view from the street of the interior of saloons must not be obstructed during the hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited, is intended to procure the enforcement of this requirement.

Commissioner Thomann received a note from Dr. Crosby, of which the following is an extract:

Permit me to add to this note my deep sense of the courtesy and fairness you have shown in our intercemuse as tacked law Commissioners, now thinking the divergence of our opinions. I part from you in this relation that has brought us as closely together with the sincerest respect for the qualities of your mind and heart. It has been to me a great privilege to know so true a man. men, who signed the potition, have signified their willingness to serve on a committee when the petition is presented.

# Denman Thompson's Company Entertains

the Women of the Insane Asylum. The steamer Thomas S. Brennan, in addition to its regular passenger list of drunks and vagrants, carried Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" company and the handsome Commissioner after whom the boat was named to Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon. The audience which greeted the company was composed of the 800 women inmates of the insane asylum. Pavilion H had been decorated for the occasion with flags and a large platform

had been crected at one end.

Nearly half of the women in the audience were suffering from melancholia. When Commissioner Brennan introduced the members of the "Old Homestead" company they were received in a way that would have done credit to any New York audience. The entertainment consisted entirely of songs and instrumental music. The double quartet, Messrs. Earle, Akerioy, Baker. Meyers, Law, Kruger, Kammerice, and Ocott, and Mr. Rein, the first violin of the orchestra. E. Audureau, and W. F. Cunard furnished the music. The selections that had a touch of humor in them appealed to the audience most strongly.

When the entertainment was finished the women testifled their approximation by hearty applianse. Commissions: Brennan then moved a vote of thanks, and it was carried with a yell. The visitors sang for the men and women in the workhouse, and, after seeing the sights of the Island, réturned to the city at 4 o clock. had been crected at one end.

An Interpretation of the Boycott Law. The so-called Boycott law has received an inerpretation which may affect a great many possible cases. On Friday, Dec. 28, Dr. James McNau Clark Was

case. On Friday, Dec. 28, Dr. James ScNaus tark was arrested on a complaint of Mra Janet to Conger, who charged him with having threatened her in the event of her bringing a civil suit against him. He was conflued in the Tombs until the following Monday pending examination, whon he was released in custody of his commed, ex Assistant District attorney Furdy. The statute under which the case was brought was that which applies to threats against the operation of a man's business or against any to his legal rights. The threats in this instance were that certain letters of Mrs. Conger would be published in the event of the furinging a suit against him. The said was brought and won. Yesterday Justice Ford discharged In Clark on the ground that no case had been made out under the statute.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 9.-William Cairns, & queensware merchant of this place. was sufficated last night by soal gas which escaped from a small stove in night of year raw which escapes from a small sieve in the bedroom. The family not having made their ap-pearance this morning neighbors suspected something wrong, and airsys. M. forced an entrance, when tairns, the wife, and nine-year-old child ware commod unconscious. Cairns could not be revived. The wife and child recov-ered consciousness, but their child is quite dangerously in. Cairns was 50 years of age.

The Connecticut Legislature. HARTFORD, Jan. 9.—The Connecticut Legislaure assembled this morning and the caucus nomina tions were confirmed. John H. Perrs, who was elected Speaker of the House, held in his hand a gave used a generation are by his father. O. H. Ferry, when he was speaker. In the senate John M. Hai was elected Fresident protein. Both Houses adjourned to meet to morrow and elect a Governor and other Mane officers.

Emily White, 50 years old, a servant of M. K. Reliam of Jersey City, stopped getting dinner on Sun-day afternoon, and taking a small silver plated pistol from a bureau drawer she left the inviter was ing silv was going to see a man who owed large of morely and would make him pay her. She has not been seen since,

No Indictment for Rabbit Coursing. The Queens county Grand Jury finished its labors yesterday. Superintendent Hawkinson of the kociety for the Prevention of Cracity to Asimais and several of his efficers testified before it but it is said no individuent was found against anybody for rabbit coursing.